



*North
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**TOBACCO
REPORT
1971 - 1972**



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North Carolina
Department of Agriculture

JAMES A. GRAHAM
Commissioner

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Foreword

The twenty-third annual issue of the North Carolina Tobacco Report was compiled and assembled by J. H. Cyrus, in charge of the Tobacco Marketing Section, and J. T. Bunn, Marketing Specialist, Division of Markets, North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Cyrus has recently been named to **Who's Who In America** in recognition of his outstanding contributions to all segments of the tobacco industry. One of his contributions was that of originating and publishing the North Carolina Tobacco Report which is recognized internationally for its wealth of information relative to the current tobacco market situation and problems along with official market statistics and other data which is of interest throughout the tobacco industry.



James A. Graham

Recognition is given several State and Federal agencies for their cooperation in making some of the data and information found in this publication available. For their contribution, credit is due the Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, the Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service, the Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation and the Tobacco Division, Consumer and Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Special recognition is given Albert H. Graves, Industrial Engineer, USDA, ARS, TFRD, for his market research work which has contributed greatly toward improving efficiency and economy in the operation of the flue-cured auction system. The cover pictures depict three of his major areas of research — scheduling, receiving conveyors and the system of breaking floor after sale (see story inside).

James A. Graham

Commissioner of Agriculture

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Who's Who In America



John H. Cyrus

John Holman Cyrus, head of the Tobacco Marketing Section, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, has been recognized by the editors of **Who's Who In America** for his outstanding accomplishments and contributions to all segments of the tobacco industry.

Mr. Cyrus' name and biographical sketch are scheduled for inclusion in Volume 13 of **Who's Who In America** in the South and Southwest region. This is a recognition given to only six people in every ten thousand.

Included in his contributions is that of originating the North Carolina Tobacco Report which has been published annually during the last 23 years. This publication is recognized internationally for its wealth of information relative to the current tobacco market situation, along with official market statistics and other data of interest to growers, warehousemen, buying companies, teachers, researchers and others with a tobacco interest. The North Carolina Tobacco Report is catalogued as a reference book in many libraries throughout the United States and in several foreign countries.

Mr. Cyrus also developed one of the first Federal-State service programs established in any State Department of Agriculture for the purpose of improving marketing. All segments of the tobacco industry—farmers, warehousemen and buying companies—have received benefits from this program.

Mr. Cyrus is currently serving on several important national boards related to the tobacco industry. These include the Board of Directors and Executive Committee of the National Tobacco Tax Council; the Board of Directors of the National Tobacco Growers' Information Committee, and the Board of Directors of the National Tobacco and Cotton Museum. He is also an advisor to the Industry-Wide Flue-Cured Marketing Committee.

Tobacco Moth Posing New Problem In Flue-Cured Market

By J. H. Cyrus

The tremendous increase in the infestation of new crop flue-cured tobacco with worms (larvae) of the tobacco moth during the 1971 marketing season caused alarm throughout the tobacco industry. Many tobacco growers, to their surprise, found last season that their new crop of cured leaf had become infested in the packhouse by the tobacco moth, thus causing considerable economic loss to them. Also, all major tobacco buying companies and processors expressed grave concern because of the magnitude of this problem since the processing of tobacco into strips does not kill all of the infestation as it is prepared for storage.

Source of Infestation

The widespread outbreaks of the tobacco moth on farms last season can be attributed to two major sources. (1) The infestation of burlap sheets in which flue-cured tobacco is marketed, and (2) infestation of farms by adjacent farms where growers follow poor sanitation practices in cleaning packhouses at the end of the season, especially where tobacco is carried over from one year to the next.

The burlap sheets, which are intermingled from farms to processing plants and back to the farms again throughout the flue-cured tobacco growing states, become infested with the eggs and larvae of the tobacco moth and, in some instances, the cigarette beetle. When these sheets are carried back to the farm and thrown into the packhouse at the end of the marketing season, the stage is set for the beginning of an infestation in the packhouse. Of course, all sheets probably are not infested with eggs and larvae, but it only takes one infested sheet in the bundle or in a storage room or packhouse to start an outbreak.

Tobacco Moth Life Cycle

In order to better establish practices of control for the tobacco moth, growers should become familiar with this pest and its habits.

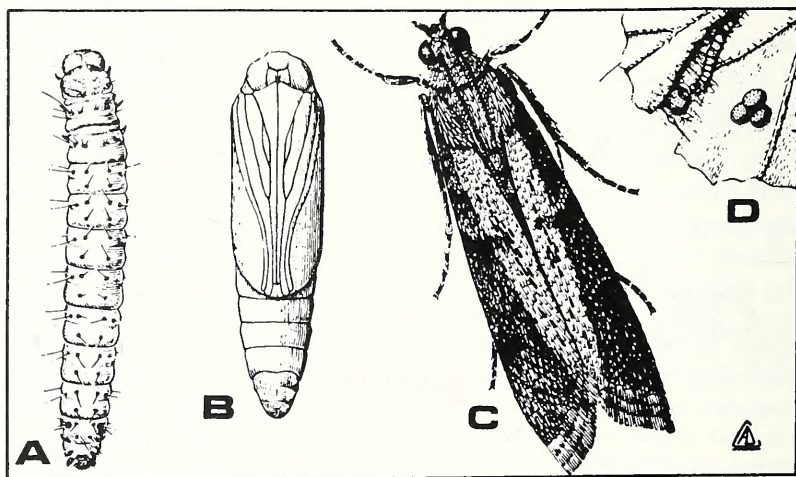
The adult tobacco moth is brownish-gray and measures about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from head to tip of folded wings. Their eggs with tough shells are laid singly or in loose groups on tobacco or in tobacco scrap and dust that have accumulated in corners, cracks, crevices and on ledges, or in burlap sheets that have been stored in the packhouse, or in warehouse and company storage rooms.

The average female moth lays more than 100 eggs, which hatch in 3 to 17 days. The larvae reach maturity in 25 to 128 days depending on the season of year. The larvae is a pinkish-white worm that grows to a length of about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at maturity.

The tobacco moth overwinters in the larvae stage. In the fall, most mature larvae migrate to the surface of stored tobacco and burlap sheets, or to cracks and crevices in the packhouse where they spin loose cocoons of silk in which to hibernate. In hibernation, larvae can survive even lower temperatures than those experienced throughout the flue-cured production area.

The adult moths begin emerging in the spring from March in the southern areas to the middle of May in the northern areas of the flue-cured states. Under summer conditions the life cycle of the moth from egg to adult is about 50 days. (See life cycle of tobacco moth as shown.)

Only the larvae (worm) of the tobacco moth feeds on cured tobacco. They feed only on the leaf of flue-cured and Turkish types of tobacco, and they prefer the better grades—those high in sugar and low in nicotine.



Stages of the tobacco moth: (A) Large larva; (B) Pupa; (C) Adult; (D) Eggs and young larva on section of tobacco leaf.

Prevention and Control

Sanitation is the key to prevention of an infestation of tobacco moths or cigarette beetles on the farm. Once an infestation of cured leaf tobacco has developed in a farm packhouse, the simplest recourse is to sort out the infested portion and burn it to destroy the larvae, and then market the unaffected tobacco as quickly as possible.

The widespread increase in infestation of new crop cured tobacco with the tobacco moth during the 1971 marketing season is indi-

cative of serious problems ahead unless appropriate steps are taken to nip it in the bud.

First of all, since it appears that a major source of infestation of the tobacco moth is through the intermingling of burlap sheets throughout the tobacco industry from farm to processor and back to the farm again, this should be the first line of attack on the moth problem. This attack is going to require a coordinated program involving all phases of the tobacco industry including purchasers and processors, warehouse operators and tobacco growers.

The following steps are suggested as means of preventing the spread and in controlling the tobacco moth and cigarette beetle:

1. All buying companies and processors should fumigate all burlap sheets on hand during the spring or early summer prior to the beginning of the marketing season so that any sheets returned to warehouses will not be infested with moth eggs and larvae.
2. All warehouse operators should have all burlap sheets on hand fumigated or effectively treated by a professional pest control company prior to the opening of the marketing season so that no infested sheets will be passed on to the farmer.
3. Also, farmers' burlap sheets on hand at the end of the marketing season should be treated, preferably by fumigation, to destroy any moth eggs and larvae that may be in the sheets, and then sheets should be properly stored to prevent reinfestation.

Farm sheets can be fumigated with methyl bromide in late fall or winter, or any other time when the temperature is suitable, by tying sheets into small bundles and sealing them under a plastic cover out in the garden or flower bed, using the same method used in fumigating the tobacco seedbed. In fact, burlap sheets could be fumigated at the time seedbeds are fumigated. However, growers must be cautioned against the possibility of spreading the mosaic virus from some virus infested sheets to the seedbed since fumigation may not kill the virus. For this reason, it is suggested that burlap sheets be fumigated in a garden spot or flower bed or some place away from the tobacco seedbed.

After farm burlap sheets have been fumigated, sheets should be aired for 48 hours and then folded and packed into large plastic bags such as the ones used for leaves and then sealed tightly to prevent further infestation, until the next marketing season.

4. Finally, it is essential that proper sanitation practices be followed in and around the farm packhouse after the marketing season is over. Packhouses should be thoroughly cleaned of all scrap tobacco and dust, which should be burned or spread thinly on fields. If there had been any moth infestation, packhouse should be sprayed with pyrethrum as recommended by extension entomologists to kill larvae that may be in cracks and crevices.

Where tobacco is carried over from one season to the next, it should be covered and checked often, and in addition to sanitation practices, vapona (DDVP or dichlorvos) strips and resin strips should be used as recommended by extension entomologists.

Now is the time for all segments of the tobacco industry from the farmer to the processor to tackle this growing problem caused by the tobacco moth before it reaches a crisis stage. A "stitch in time" could save many economic disasters.



Forklift powered belt conveyors pick up six sheets, three from each row.

Scheduling – Key To Market Improvements

Improved methods and equipment for handling tobacco are occurring with resultant changes that are materially helping the grower, warehouseman, and tobacco purchaser. However, scheduling is the key to these improvements. Scheduling permits the grower to drive to the warehouse and have his tobacco unloaded without waiting in line. The sheets are unloaded from the truck by warehouse employees using a chain hoist to eliminate any handling by the grower. The sheets are then moved to the sales floor by conveyors and forklifts which eliminate manual labor by warehouse employees. After the sale, the sheets are tied and tobacco is moved to the company loadout door using a new system incorporating forklifts and conveyors that reduces the cost by as much as 50 percent.

Scheduling the growers' tobacco to the auction warehouse eliminates many inefficiencies and helps provide a well-balanced marketing system. An important benefit is that the grower is not required to wait in line at the warehouse to have his truck unloaded.

The scheduling system is put into effect when the grower and the warehouseman agree on the number of sheets (or pounds) of tobacco the grower will bring to the warehouse. The warehouseman places this information in a scheduling book and gives the grower a "scheduling card". The grower and the warehouseman then know the exact time and date that the grower will have his sheets of tobacco unloaded for sale. When the grower arrives at the warehouse with his tobacco at the assigned time, he presents his "scheduling card" so that headings on the tobacco sales bill and scale tickets can be filled out. This procedure minimizes delays at the scale when his tobacco is weighed. Most warehouses can use two men for scheduling—a scheduler and a ticket maker—who normally schedule at a rate of 150 sheets per hour.

According to Albert H. Graves, Industrial Engineer, USDA, ARS, TFRD, a seven-man crew can unload 25,000 to 30,000 pounds per hour. The seven-man crew consists of one chain hoist operator who moves the tobacco from the truck to the conveyor belt; one man on the truck to hook the sheets to the chain hoist; one weighmaster who operates the power conveyor belt and weighs the sheets of tobacco; one man who staples scale ticket to sheet; two forklift truck operators who control the power conveyor leading from the scale as they load and move sheets to sales floor; and one man stationed on the sales floor to position and untie sheets. This procedure permits management to plan ahead to assure maximum use of labor.

During the last marketing season, Al Graves and his assistant Ray Forest designed, built and tested a system for moving sheets of tobacco when breaking the floor following the sale. This operation was designed to improve the efficiency and to speed up the process of moving company purchases from the sales floor to the company loadout area. A "salebreaker" (forklift truck equipped with two powered belt conveyors), two parallel assembled gravity conveyors and seven men were used in this system to break the sale.

In this operation, a standard 3,000 pound capacity forklift truck equipped with the standard auxiliary hydraulic power outlet was used to transport six sheets of tobacco on powered belt conveyors, one mounted on each side of the forklift. The operator of the "salebreaker" drives into two rows of sheets with the conveyor belts lifting and rolling under the sheets of tobacco as the forklift advances. The forklift then backs down the sales row to the distribution area

where two gravity conveyors are positioned about halfway down the two rows of tobacco being moved. The fork is raised as the truck travels with the correct elevation for unloading when arriving at the parallel distribution conveyors. The sheets are moved onto the gravity distribution conveyor ramps by the powered belt conveyors on the forklift. While the forklift goes after another load of tobacco the sheets of tobacco on the gravity conveyor ramps are placed on jacks (dollies). Two men at the end of each ramp pull the sheets off the conveyors onto company jacks. Two other men are available for moving the jacks to the company loadout area after the second sheet is placed on the jack. This system permits a crew of seven men (one salebreaker operator, four jackers and two pushers) to remove sheets of tobacco from the sales floor at a rate of 60,000 pounds per hour at one half the present cost.

Tobacco Industry Shows Strength

The tobacco industry as a whole, from the farmer to the manufacturer, enjoyed one of its better years in 1971. Flue-cured and burley tobacco growers received record prices, and manufacturers of cigarettes reported increases in profits. All of which indicates that the tobacco industry is alive and growing.

No doubt the anti-tobacco forces were surprised to learn that the ban on electronic advertising of cigarettes, which became effective on January 2, 1971, and the stronger health warning on the pack had no significant adverse effect on the consumption of cigarettes in the United States. In fact, cigarette consumption increased more than 2 percent in the U. S. in 1971 in spite of the advertising ban and stronger warning. This increase in U. S. tax-paid sales of cigarettes at state levels pushed domestic consumption to a record level of around 538 billion cigarettes last year.

However, based on available data, it appears that total output of cigarettes in 1971 may be only slightly higher than the 583 billion manufactured in 1970. This would indicate that large volumes of cigarettes were drawn from manufactured inventories carried over from the previous year to supply the increase in the domestic market during 1971.

One of the biggest problems facing the domestic tobacco industry at this time is in the area of indiscreet escalation of state and local taxes on cigarettes. At this time, there are 35 states that have cigarette taxes ranging from 10 cents to 21 cents per package. The National Tobacco Tax Council has launched a broad new program this year in an effort to reverse the trend in this critical area of rising state and local cigarette taxes.

The increase in cigarette sales during the past two years was

reflected in a stronger market demand during the 1971 season for both flue-cured and burley tobacco. Flue-cured and burley tobacco make up more than 80 percent of the tobacco that goes into the U. S. cigarette blend.

1971 Marketing Season

The 1971 flue-cured marketing season will go down in history as one of the best on record from an overall point of view. There were no major congestions in processing facilities during the season, no market holidays and, contrary to the usual trend, prices held up throughout the marketing season and actually strengthened on some grades as the season progressed. Also, the quality of the crop throughout the flue-cured area was the best in recent years.

This good market situation resulted in record high prices for flue-cured and burley tobacco growers. Tarheel flue-cured growers received a record average price of \$77.60 per hundred for 711 million pounds sold in 1971, giving them a gross return of \$552 million which is second only to the record \$562 million received from the 1970 crop. While the volume of flue-cured sales was down 9.3 percent from the previous year, the gross income was down only \$10 million or 1.8 percent which reflected the increase in price of \$5.50.

North Carolina burley tobacco growers, who were operating under a new poundage program for the first time in 1971, also received a record of \$80.00 per hundred for a 14.5 million pound crop which was about 20 percent short of their effective quota. This was the smallest crop that Tarheel burley growers have produced since the late 1940's. However, with an increase in average price of \$7.00 per hundred over the previous year, the gross return to burley growers of about \$11.5 million was still the lowest average income from burley for the last several years.

Outlook for 1972

The outlook for 1972 is for another good year for the entire tobacco industry. The heavy surpluses of the past several years for flue-cured and burley tobacco are being brought under control, with the flue-cured supply now approaching normal levels. The short crop of burley in 1971 will make a big dent in the burley surplus. Recent economic moves in wage and price freezes should serve to level the cost of production for both farmers and industry during the year ahead to give some relief in the tightening cost-price squeeze that all segments of the industry have experienced during the past several years. The devaluation of the U. S. dollar will likely stimulate activity in foreign sales of both flue-cured and burley tobaccos in the year ahead.

The U. S. basic flue-cured quota for 1972 is for 1,071.6 million pounds, which is substantially the same as the base quota for the past two years. However, overmarketings of the 1971 crop exceeded undermarketing by approximately 8 million pounds. Thus, effective U. S. flue-cured farm quotas for 1972 are for 1,063 million pounds—about one percent below the 1971 effective quota.

For North Carolina, the base flue-cured quota for 1972 remains at about 707 million pounds. However, overmarketings in 1971 reduced the N. C. 1972 effective flue-cured quota to around 700 million pounds. This is an indication that N. C. flue-cured growers will probably have about the same amount of tobacco to sell in 1972 as they sold last season.

The national burley quotas under the new poundage program were reduced five percent for 1972. However, this amounted to only about four percent reduction because of a provision in the law whereby growers who were under minimum quotas prior to 1972 could be cut only 2½ percent for 1972 and 1973.

In North Carolina, the 1972 reduction in base burley quotas amounted to only about 3 percent because of the large number of growers who were below the minimum of ½ acre. However, since N. C. burley tobacco growers undermarketed their 1971 quotas by approximately 20 percent, the N. C. 1972 effective quota after adjustment for undermarketing, will probably be at least 15 percent larger than last year even with a cut in base quotas.

Based on increases in the cost of production during the past three years, the price support for tobacco growers will increase about 5 percent in 1972. This, tied in with the generally good outlook, would indicate a market average of around \$80.00 per hundred pounds for both flue-cured and burley tobacco growers in 1972 if they can come up with another good, medium to thin body, cigarette crop comparable to the extra good crops of 1971.

State Marketing Summary 1971-72

History will acknowledge 1971 as one of the most successful marketing seasons recorded by the North Carolina tobacco industry. Tobacco circulated through the auction system at a uniform pace, which permitted processors to handle leaf purchases without seriously congesting processing facilities. All segments of the tobacco industry should be commended for their efforts in producing a very successful marketing season from an overall point of view.

A few of the factors recognized as contributing to the record-breaking season were: the holding of total sales opportunity to an optimum volume during heavier marketing weeks of each belt by the

Industry-Wide Flue-Cured Marketing Committee; the strong company demand for most all offerings throughout the selling season; the implementing of systematic scheduling by warehousemen to allow farmers a more convenient and reasonable way of delivering leaf to market; and the production of a very fine smoking crop by the tobacco farmers.

Flue-cured average price for North Carolina made a \$5.92 leap during 1971 to a new record high average of \$77.64 per hundred pounds. Even though North Carolina flue-cured markets sold 76,-279,111 pounds less tobacco in 1971 than in 1970, revenue from producers sales decreased only \$16,335,182.

Burley prices for the 1971-72 season were exceptionally good. Demand for all burley grades exceeded supply in North Carolina. No sales went under government loan in any North Carolina burley market. Average price soared upward to an all-time record high of \$79.77 per hundred pounds, which is \$6.94 more than last year's average.

TYPE 13. Border Belt markets held opening sales on August 3 to begin North Carolina's 1971 auction* season. Sales continued consecutively for 34 sales days with final sales occurring September 30, except for a clean-up sale in Whiteville on October 12, 13 and 14. In the opinion of most Border Belt farmers and warehousemen, the decreased sales opportunity allocated to the Border Belt did not give local farmers enough sales time to market all of their crop.

Quality of marketings improved considerably over last year. Offerings contained larger percentages of lugs and cutters and smaller percentages of primings and poor leaf grades.

Grade price averages increased \$2.00-\$13.00 per hundred pounds with greatest increases occurring in low and poor quality primings and leaf. Fair quality offerings were up \$2.00-\$3.00 per hundred pounds. The Border Belt season average set a new record of \$75.80 per hundred pounds, up \$4.12 per hundred pounds from the previous season's average.

Producer sales for 1971 declined sharply to 118,800,860 pounds valued at \$90,050,761 as compared to 1970 when 137,255,588 pounds sold for \$98,379,258.

Stabilization receipts from Border Belt markets decreased in 1971. Volume totaled 9,309,555 pounds and amounted to 7.8 percent of producer sales. Receipts in 1970 were 15,325,283 pounds or 11.2 percent of producer sales.

TYPE 12. Eastern Belt markets opened for a third consecutive record-breaking season on August 30, the latest opening date in 30 years. Sales continued through the season without any interruptions and final sales were held November 11, giving Eastern Belt markets 43 sales days.

Quality showed substantial improvement in 1971 with increased

volumes of ripe grades being marketed. Offerings contained a larger percentage of good leaf and fair lugs and a much smaller proportion of nondescript.

Grade price averages advanced \$1.00-\$13.00 per hundred pounds with the higher gains going to unripe variegated leaf and nondescript. Most of the ripe straight grades increased \$1.00-\$5.00 per hundred pounds. Overall, the Eastern Belt average reached \$78.53 per hundred pounds, up \$5.70 per hundred pounds from the 1970 average. This was the highest average ever achieved by any North Carolina flue-cured belt.

Producer sales for 1971 were down in Eastern Belt markets. Farmers sold 316,362,168 pounds for a return of \$248,454,294. In 1970, farmers marketed 358,241,279 pounds for a price of \$260,897,452.

Stabilization received 6.1 percent of producer sales or 19,204,496 pounds of Type 12 sales in 1971, a favorable decline from 1970 receipts when 12.1 percent of producer sales or 43,250,895 pounds went under government loan.

TYPE 11B. Middle Belt markets began auction sales on September 13, and prices soared to new record heights. Markets operated over a period of 36 sales days with final sales for the record-breaking season occurring November 16. This was the shortest sales season on record for Middle Belt markets.

Quality-wise, the 1971 crop displayed more desirable characteristics than have been seen on Middle Belt markets in several years. Marketings consisted primarily of mature to mellow grades with a small percentage of poor quality and nondescript being sold.

Grade price averages moved upward \$1.00-\$16.00 per hundred pounds over last year. The larger increases occurred for unripe variegated and nondescript grades. Most grades were up \$2.00-\$7.00 per hundred pounds. The Middle Belt season average established a new record of \$77.28 per hundred pounds, surpassing the 1970 belt average by \$7.21 per hundred pounds.

Producer sales decreased in 1971 to 113,235,768 pounds which sold for \$87,505,872; whereas, in 1970 producers sold 125,465,425 pounds for a price of \$87,914,387. Even though volume was down 12,229,657 pounds in 1971, returns to farmers decreased only \$408,515.

Stabilization received 5,400,965 pounds or 4.8 percent of producer sales from Middle Belt markets. In 1970, Stabilization received 19,715,332 pounds amounting to 15.7 percent of producer sales.

TYPE 11A. Old Belt markets were not allowed an early opening in 1971, so regular season opening sales began on September 20. Season sales were spread over a period of 34 sales days, the shortest Old Belt season on record. Final sales for North Carolina

Old Belt markets were held November 18, concluding a very successful North Carolina flue-cured season.

Quality was unusually good. Marketings improved very favorably over 1970 sales. Offerings contained larger percentages of fair to good, true color, grades with a substantial drop in poor variegated and nondescript grades.

Grade price averages reached new record levels. Gains of \$1.00-\$17.00 per hundred pounds took place with the larger increases going to nondescript and to green and red variegated leaf. Most prices advanced \$1.00-\$9.00 per hundred pounds. The North Carolina Old Belt season average established a new record of \$77.43 per hundred pounds, an increase of \$7.48 per hundred pounds over the 1970 belt average..

Producers sales volume was down, but value was up in 1971. Farmers sold 99,580,900 pounds for a return of \$77,104,749. During 1970, farmers sold 103,296,515 pounds for only \$72,259,761.

Stabilization received 3,774,199 pounds or 3.8 percent of producer sales, the smallest percentage of any North Carolina flue-cured belt. In 1970, 11,982,818 pounds or 11.6 percent of producer sales went to Stabilization.

TYPE 31. Burley markets opened November 22 to begin selling the first crop produced under the poundage allotment program. Due to heavy rainfall, volume fell short of the effective poundage for North Carolina. Markets operated for a period of 19 sales days and closed for the season on January 6.

Quality was exceptionally good in North Carolina markets. Most all offerings were thin to medium in body and possessed good color characteristics. Marketings contained large percentages of good to choice grades and nominal amounts of low and nondescript grades.

Grade price averages increased \$4.00-\$17.00 per hundred pounds with the greatest increases occurring on grades having a low support price. Prices paid for marketings differed very little regardless of grade. The average price for all North Carolina burley sales in 1971-72 established a remarkable record of \$79.77 per hundred pounds, up \$6.94 per hundred pounds above the previous season's average.

Producer sales in North Carolina dropped to the lowest point since 1946. Growers sold only 12,522,449 pounds on the three North Carolina markets for a return of \$9,989,391 in 1971-72. During the 1970-71 season, producers sold 16,111,388 pounds valued at \$11,734,599.

No burley tobacco was placed under government loan in North Carolina during the 1971-72 season compared to 207,066 pounds or 1.3 percent of producer sales going under loan during the 1970-71 season. This is an unprecedented record for this state and is also a tribute to the North Carolina burley industry.

North Carolina Tobacco Warehouse Sales Report For Season 1971-72

Markets	1971-72 Season				1970-71 Season			
	Producers' Sales Pounds	Producers' Average Price	Dealer Resales	Warehouse Resales	Gross Sales Pounds	Gross Average Price	Gross Sales Pounds	Gross Average Price
BORDER BELT — FLUE-CURED TYPE 13								
Chadbourne	7,426,681	\$75.83		309,768	7,736,449	\$75.73	9,895,048	\$72.80
Clarkton	6,902,395	75.19	13,292	282,320	7,198,007	75.12	8,529,707	71.33
Fair Bluff	7,066,580	75.81	23,390	61,998	7,151,968	75.75	7,793,454	71.30
Fairmont	31,791,827	76.05	182,228	1,481,353	33,455,408	76.00	40,387,132	71.10
Fayetteville	7,561,547	74.62	75,844	119,458	7,756,849	74.58	6,334,802	70.89
Lumberton	24,114,338	74.84	99,378	604,292	24,818,008	74.79	30,148,197	71.15
Tabor City	7,594,288	76.59		157,876	7,752,164	76.51	9,751,191	73.30
Whiteville	26,343,204	76.64	333,254	418,034	27,094,492	76.57	30,291,827	71.99
Total	118,800,860	75.80	727,386	3,435,099	122,963,345	75.74	143,131,358	71.58
EASTERN BELT — FLUE-CURED TYPE 12								
Ahoskie	8,974,925	77.70	276	197,782	9,172,983	77.67	9,343,262	72.70
Clinton	9,659,692	77.63		64,354	9,724,046	77.59	10,123,298	70.93
Dunn	9,353,930	77.81	16,132	136,136	9,506,198	77.77	11,168,559	71.13
Farmville	20,126,425	79.21	103,794	281,903	20,512,122	79.15	23,238,830	74.30
Goldsboro	10,025,732	79.06	40,066	75,442	10,141,240	79.02	11,175,018	72.79
Greenville	45,136,834	78.50	306,643	761,198	46,204,675	78.39	52,862,507	73.03
Kinston	36,420,729	78.74	92,724	423,034	36,936,487	78.69	42,637,279	72.77
Robersonville	8,371,982	77.33	245,870	320,625	8,938,477	77.14	9,447,054	71.38
Rocky Mount	39,450,820	78.13	107,761	536,906	40,095,487	78.07	45,497,036	71.78
Smithfield	19,259,452	78.22	94,758	363,316	19,717,526	78.18	22,772,811	70.58
Tarboro	8,777,329	77.71	14,880	249,797	9,042,006	77.57	10,051,897	72.35
Wallace	9,638,736	77.92	13,710	47,320	9,699,766	77.90	11,290,217	71.92
Washington	8,586,542	78.01	890	109,677	8,697,109	77.96	9,941,374	71.43
Wendell	9,205,672	77.17	30,904	78,102	9,314,678	77.10	10,276,794	71.38
Williamston	9,639,928	78.80	76,266	83,118	9,799,312	78.72	9,712,280	72.42
Wilson	55,464,923	79.64	268,702	811,434	56,545,059	79.47	68,652,416	74.41
Windsor	8,268,517	78.17	45,584	157,954	8,472,055	78.11	9,050,564	72.42
Total	316,362,168	78.53	1,458,960	4,698,098	322,519,226	78.45	367,241,196	72.69

MIDDLE BELT — FLUE-CURED TYPE 11B

Aberdeen	6,937,468	75.96	87,492	147,129	7,172,089	75.89	7,936,439	67.56
Carthage	6,943,893	76.87	18,964	103,014	7,065,871	76.84	7,464,406	69.53
Durham	22,494,831	77.68	572,953	759,830	23,827,614	77.54	27,185,116	70.28
Ellerbe	5,191,003	74.31	139,692	165,706	5,496,401	74.29	6,192,861	66.69
Fuquay-Varina	16,441,304	78.81	116,194	519,728	17,077,226	78.73	18,833,047	71.76
Henderson	15,684,330	77.66	29,964	162,929	15,877,223	77.62	17,816,173	70.45
Louisburg	7,787,769	78.16	59,120	184,735	8,031,624	78.09	8,906,240	70.43
Oxford	17,261,908	76.54	41,386	170,375	17,473,669	76.44	19,326,664	69.40
Sanford	7,109,525	77.84	1,664	58,806	7,169,995	77.82	7,796,319	71.40
Warrenton	7,383,737	75.78	3,574	294,362	7,681,673	75.63	8,530,722	68.62
Total	113,235,768	77.28	1,071,003	2,566,614	116,873,385	77.19	129,987,987	69.97

OLD BELT — FLUE-CURED TYPE 11A

Burlington	7,377,824	76.50	14,488	57,100	7,449,412	76.47	9,455,565	68.83
Greensboro	7,042,356	76.53	100,966	140,928	7,284,250	76.45	8,787,491	68.51
Madison	7,388,360	78.17	—	346,931	7,735,291	78.17	10,059,379	72.13
Mebane	6,463,760	76.62	125,080	42,182	6,631,022	76.52	5,500,356	68.23
Mt. Airy	7,722,502	77.21	105,894	157,932	7,986,328	77.08	7,759,916	70.44
Reidsville	8,603,944	77.74	5,634	148,670	8,758,248	77.71	7,879,107	68.75
Roxboro	8,261,400	77.06	22,468	118,648	8,402,516	76.93	9,810,764	68.34
Stoneville	7,561,135	77.68	338	151,658	7,713,131	77.65	6,715,732	70.06
Winston-Salem	33,773,101	78.47	290,282	1,789,113	35,852,496	78.45	39,040,978	70.91
Yadkinville	5,386,518	73.32	76,758	261,396	5,724,672	73.44	4,008,359	65.50
Total	99,580,900	77.43	741,908	3,214,558	103,537,366	77.40	109,017,647	69.84
Total Flue-Cured	647,979,696	77.64	3,999,257	13,914,369	665,893,322	77.56	749,378,188	71.59

BURLEY BELT — AIR-CURED TYPE 31

Asheville	6,837,241	80.12	223,416	907,272	7,967,929	80.07	10,064,076	72.67
Boone	2,846,731	79.77	—	213,210	3,059,941	79.83	3,829,456	73.48
West Jefferson	2,838,477	78.93	19,470	302,266	3,160,213	79.00	3,971,378	71.84
Total	12,522,449	79.77	242,886	1,422,748	14,188,083	79.78	17,864,910	72.66
Total All Belts	660,502,145	\$77.68	4,242,143	15,337,117	680,081,405	\$77.61	767,243,098	\$71.62

Summary of N. C. Dealer and Warehouse Resales — 1971

Belt	Pounds	Dollars	Percentage Resales
Border Belt			
Dealer	727,386	\$ 530,785	0.59
Warehouse	3,435,099	2,551,112	2.79
Eastern Belt			
Dealer	1,458,960	1,055,310	0.45
Warehouse	4,698,098	3,501,704	1.46
Middle Belt			
Dealer	1,071,003	781,929	0.92
Warehouse	2,566,614	1,931,650	2.20
Old Belt			
Dealer	741,908	541,563	0.72
Warehouse	3,214,558	2,487,586	3.10
Total Flue-Cured Resales	17,913,626	\$13,381.639	2.69
Burley Belt			
Dealer	242,886	\$ 192,526	1.71
Warehouse	1,422,748	1,136,971	10.03
Total Burley Resales	1,665,634	\$ 1,329,497	11.74

Producer and Gross Sales of Flue-Cured Tobacco By States — 1971

State	Producer Sales		Gross Sales	
	Pounds	Average	Pounds	Average
N. C.	647,979,696	\$77.64	665,893,322	\$77.56
Va.	111,425,351	77.43	113,870,247	77.35
S. C.	140,288,541	75.74	145,305,993	75.71
Ga.	148,183,511	76.83	154,092,395	76.80
Fla.	26,438,571	76.94	27,574,748	76.94
Total	1,074,315,670	\$77.24	1,106,736,705	\$77.18

**Flue-Cured Movement In and Out
of North Carolina**

State	N. C. Tobacco Sold Out of State (Pounds)		Out of State Tobacco Sold in N. C. (Pounds)	
	1971	1970	1971	1970
Va.	24,616,564	28,915,882	7,120,885	7,397,916
S. C.	21,831,607	26,691,182	8,588,961	15,220,618
Ga.	26,780,462	25,109,090	70,903	29,794
Fla.	5,240,997	2,328,920	--	--
Ala.	--	--	3,952	516
Total	78,469,630	83,045,074	15,784,701	22,648,844

**Burley Tobacco Movement In and Out
of North Carolina**

State	N. C. Tobacco Sold Out of State (Pounds)		Out of State Tobacco Sold in N. C. (Pounds)	
	1971	1970	1971	1970
Tenn.	2,578,212	3,596,804	378,600	463,392
Va.	6,070	5,902	902,092	1,156,512
W. Va.	-----	-----	28,283	28,462
Ga.	-----	-----	11,484	38,368
S. C.	-----	-----	1,222	1,644
Total	2,584,282	3,602,706	1,321,681	1,688,378

**Flue-Cured Stabilization Receipts
By Types and States — 1971**

State	Type	Producer Sales (lbs.)	Stabilization Receipts (lbs.)	Percentage Stab. Received
Va. Total	11A	111,425,351	5,323,533	4.8
N. C.	11A	99,580,900	3,774,199	3.8
N. C.	11B	113,235,768	5,400,965	4.8
N. C.	12	316,362,168	19,204,496	6.1
N. C.	13	118,800,860	9,309,555	7.8
N. C. Total	11-13	647,979,696	37,689,215	5.8
S. C. Total	13	140,288,541	6,201,610	4.4
Ga. Total	14	148,183,511	5,103,447	3.4
Fla. Total	14	26,438,571	1,352,366	5.1
Total All Types		1,074,315,670	55,670,171	5.2

**Burley Stabilization Receipts
For N.C. and Total U.S. — 1971-72**

State	Type	Producer Sales (lbs.)	Stabilization Receipts (lbs.)	Percentage Stab. Received
N. C.	31	12,522,449	- 0 -	- 0 -
U. S. Total	31	461,598,814	178,184	0.04

N. C. Burley Tobacco Allotments*
1972

County	Number Farms	Base Poundage	Effective Poundage	Rank
Alleghany	565	561,586	712,830	9
Ashe	2,615	2,335,518	3,105,876	4
Avery	246	255,783	344,808	10
Brunswick	1	167	338	31
Buncombe	2,947	2,893,649	3,550,105	2
Burke	14	7,559	14,256	21
Caldwell	19	10,781	20,040	20
Cherokee	192	131,413	208,143	14
Clay	228	157,770	243,639	12
Cleveland	8	4,598	7,083	22
Davidson	2	1,364	1,360	27
Gaston	1	696	1,410	28
Graham	677	599,831	745,448	8
Granville	1	252	510	30
Haywood	1,870	1,830,578	2,373,331	5
Henderson	120	77,506	129,540	16
Iredell	3	2,757	5,585	24
Jackson	276	204,311	341,279	11
McDowell	72	46,851	76,686	17
Macon	243	146,301	240,177	13
Madison	2,818	4,427,472	5,319,873	1
Mitchell	956	1,104,898	1,415,505	7
Polk	4	1,982	4,015	26
Rutherford	53	28,655	52,149	19
Stokes	2	570	1,155	29
Surry	7	2,429	2,927	25
Swain	205	127,671	218,790	15
Transylvania	69	46,080	69,768	18
Watauga	1,685	1,657,262	2,148,857	6
Wilkes	6	3,256	3,621	23
Yancey	1,826	2,341,435	2,962,611	3
TOTAL	17,731	19,010,981	24,321,715	1-31

*Source: USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

N. C. Flue-Cured Tobacco Allotments* — 1972

County	Number Farms	Base Acreage	Base Poundage	Effective Acreage	Effective Poundage	Rank
Alamance	1,453	3,789.51	6,247,212	3,993.69	6,570,255	36
Alexander	938	1,081.74	1,667,239	1,816.95	2,820,006	51
Anson	254	311.92	451,915	467.54	684,099	61
Beaufort	2,301	7,655.29	13,292,826	7,586.74	13,153,686	22
Bertie	1,651	4,584.03	8,519,864	4,341.02	8,062,552	30
Bladen	3,037	5,938.56	11,164,508	5,743.52	10,787,950	26
Brunswick	1,665	2,643.40	4,970,775	2,612.00	4,898,710	39
Burke	1	.46	788	.92	1,576	68
Cabarrus	1	.02	13	.04	26	71
Caldwell	260	385.42	647,908	594.59	1,000,047	59
Camden	2	3.76	7,699	28.44	52,493	65
Carteret	366	1,080.74	1,877,649	1,043.87	1,811,043	50
Caswell	1,894	7,377.06	12,384,256	7,591.83	12,721,913	23
Catawba	2	2.72	3,186	5.44	6,372	67
Chatham	1,005	2,212.85	3,209,166	2,563.87	3,703,999	47
Chowan	175	440.03	767,340	434.74	757,560	58
Cleveland	1	.28	483	.56	967	69
Columbus	4,793	13,369.34	29,468,548	12,753.34	28,059,071	4
Craven	1,679	6,816.06	12,372,351	6,450.27	11,683,410	24
Cumberland	2,294	4,326.84	8,042,192	4,457.52	8,251,578	32
Dare	1	.06	67	.12	134	70
Davidson	1,858	2,623.16	4,055,469	3,600.47	5,540,977	44
Davie	827	935.74	1,341,473	1,275.79	1,820,557	55
Duplin	4,091	12,497.64	23,379,830	11,725.61	21,888,917	11
Durham	922	2,906.60	4,335,329	3,193.87	4,765,173	43
Edgecombe	1,485	9,294.07	18,271,187	8,664.79	17,023,207	14
Forsyth	2,267	3,828.28	5,973,936	4,904.43	7,600,805	37
Franklin	2,627	9,170.84	16,126,014	8,761.53	15,375,547	17
Gaston	1	3.69	4,830	7.38	9,664	66
Gates	112	215.84	381,666	201.55	352,978	62
Granville	2,116	10,773.32	17,944,470	10,805.86	17,943,555	15
Greene	1,252	9,605.24	19,862,293	8,892.48	18,381,733	13
Guilford	3,232	7,304.46	12,006,144	8,258.98	13,499,238	25
Halifax	1,960	4,734.02	8,886,248	4,575.63	8,586,315	29
Harnett	3,407	11,701.28	23,366,103	11,094.57	22,106,588	12

Heriford	857	2,607.55	4,762,317	2,550.50	4,657,957	40
Hoke	720	2,050.76	3,729,429	2,097.68	3,817,355	46
Iredell	804	977.35	1,443,905	1,313.56	1,939,123	53
Johnston	5,356	18,441.38	36,650,328	17,269.38	34,301,984	2
Jones	906	4,325.03	8,007,033	4,071.82	7,524,955	33
Lee	1,246	3,318.38	5,835,708	3,192.20	5,590,575	38
Lenoir	1,883	11,470.66	23,405,728	10,601.12	21,616,475	10
Martin	1,471	6,904.07	14,149,509	6,517.93	13,346,298	20
Montgomery	389	777.32	1,163,871	856.48	1,287,151	57
Moore	1,540	3,942.86	6,824,004	3,884.29	6,686,913	35
Nash	2,904	14,570.52	28,270,381	13,603.47	26,365,407	6
New Hanover	80	165.64	261,214	214.76	342,739	63
Northampton	206	393.11	634,617	391.38	632,032	60
Onslow	1,797	5,002.81	8,450,097	4,866.47	8,205,367	31
Orange	971	2,673.65	4,534,972	2,726.67	4,609,466	42
Pamlico	353	882.80	1,356,782	885.55	1,360,853	54
Pender	1,598	2,666.41	4,751,526	2,542.04	4,512,774	41
Perrin	1,732	7,739.29	13,686,236	7,863.71	13,856,165	21
Pitt	2,582	20,325.28	39,317,458	18,909.59	36,544,319	1
Randolph	1,616	2,629.87	3,996,339	3,585.75	5,440,457	45
Richmond	913	1,676.65	2,517,738	1,888.93	2,823,630	48
Robeson	4,709	16,691.14	34,465,961	16,164.81	33,259,077	3
Rockingham	2,956	10,476.00	17,650,653	10,710.52	17,985,105	16
Rowan	23	20.97	26,419	41.58	52,353	64
Sampson	5,064	12,314.07	24,393,637	11,543.21	22,832,779	9
Scotland	510	934.33	1,568,944	954.65	1,598,975	52
Stokes	2,807	9,294.04	14,824,366	9,607.06	15,299,209	19
Surry	3,097	8,837.25	15,968,191	9,237.83	16,673,104	18
Vance	1,407	6,610.64	10,998,937	6,597.66	10,928,431	27
Wake	3,711	15,667.38	28,387,282	14,951.65	26,971,162	5
Warren	1,788	4,911.27	7,680,959	4,941.79	7,736,290	34
Washington	271	758.49	1,242,131	784.17	1,284,210	56
Wayne	3,064	11,708.53	24,450,016	10,875.28	22,694,571	8
Wilkes	906	1,235.16	1,964,706	1,533.47	2,443,981	49
Wilson	2,126	13,737.96	27,941,110	12,954.57	26,320,138	7
Yadkin	2,791	6,517.96	10,963,134	7,020.86	11,806,557	28
TOTAL	115,084	380,870.85	707,306,615	376,202.34	693,270,638	1-71

*Source: USDA. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

North Carolina Burley Crops

1928 - 1971*

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per		Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
		Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)		
1928	3,600	650	2,340	\$ 690	\$29.50
1929	5,500	730	4,015	863	21.50
1930	7,200	750	5,400	853	15.80
1931	7,100	710	5,041	464	9.20
1932	6,500	735	4,778	726	15.20
1933	9,200	785	7,222	715	9.90
1934	5,500	870	4,785	809	17.50
1935	5,200	925	4,810	1,025	21.30
1936	6,000	900	5,400	2,095	38.80
1937	9,000	975	8,775	1,787	21.40
1938	8,600	900	7,740	1,308	16.90
1939	8,100	1,070	8,667	1,447	16.70
1940	6,500	1,050	6,825	1,242	18.20
1941	6,200	1,075	6,665	2,093	31.40
1942	6,600	1,150	7,590	3,211	42.30
1943	8,500	1,225	10,412	5,102	49.00
1944	12,000	1,390	16,680	8,157	48.90
1945	13,000	1,500	19,500	7,568	38.30
1946	9,800	1,475	14,455	5,999	41.50
1947	9,600	1,560	14,976	6,335	42.30
1948	10,300	1,680	17,304	8,012	46.30
1949	10,800	1,440	15,552	6,750	43.40
1950	10,500	1,700	17,850	9,175	51.40
1951	12,200	1,750	21,350	11,572	54.20
1952	12,000	1,680	20,160	9,818	48.70
1953	11,400	1,800	20,520	11,019	53.70
1954	12,700	1,920	24,384	12,680	52.00
1955	9,800	1,900	18,620	10,651	57.20
1956	9,400	1,850	17,390	10,747	61.80
1957	9,600	1,975	18,960	11,073	58.40
1958	9,300	2,000	18,600	11,978	64.40
1959	9,800	2,060	20,188	11,426	56.60
1960	9,500	1,940	18,430	12,016	65.20
1961	10,400	2,090	21,736	14,346	66.00
1962	11,000	2,185	24,035	14,421	60.00
1963	11,000	2,285	25,135	13,573	54.00
1964	9,700	2,165	21,000	12,054	57.40
1965	8,900	2,030	18,067	12,159	67.30
1966	7,900	2,320	18,328	12,371	67.50
1967	7,800	2,010	15,678	11,037	70.40
1968	7,900	2,385	18,842	13,868	73.60
1969	7,900	2,570	20,303	13,928	68.60
1970	7,300	2,545	18,579	13,544	72.90
1971**	7,000	2,070	14,500	11,500	79.80

*Source: N. C. and USDA Crop Reporting Service.

**Preliminary for 1971.

**North Carolina Flue-Cured Crops
1919 - 1971***

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1919	521,000	612	319,276	\$157,340	\$49.30
1920	621,900	681	423,703	88,271	20.80
1921	414,900	594	246,540	60,402	24.50
1922	444,000	611	271,170	74,572	27.50
1923	544,300	728	396,354	81,998	20.70
1924	473,500	585	276,819	62,597	22.60
1925	536,200	696	373,352	83,756	22.40
1926	546,700	692	378,274	96,762	25.60
1927	639,600	755	482,982	100,414	20.80
1928	712,400	692	493,132	93,450	19.00
1929	729,300	665	484,630	89,470	18.50
1930	768,000	757	581,200	74,733	12.90
1931	688,500	692	476,382	42,024	8.80
1932	462,500	624	288,750	34,949	12.10
1933	667,800	794	530,133	85,530	16.10
1934	486,500	847	412,055	117,999	28.60
1935	612,500	635	572,625	116,418	20.30
1936	591,000	765	451,975	101,856	22.50
1937	675,000	883	595,815	143,058	24.00
1938	603,500	844	509,470	115,428	22.70
1939	843,000	964	812,540	123,893	15.20
1940	498,000	1,038	516,835	85,792	16.60
1941	488,000	928	452,825	132,291	29.20
1942	539,000	1,052	566,810	221,538	39.10
1943	580,000	935	542,200	219,074	40.40
1944	684,000	1,077	736,990	317,628	43.10
1945	722,000	1,100	794,310	349,148	44.00
1946	802,000	1,138	912,970	451,639	49.50
1947	783,000	1,139	892,205	374,513	42.00
1948	594,000	1,239	739,380	368,040	49.80
1949	621,000	1,178	731,530	352,508	48.20
1950	640,000	1,441	858,140	477,508	55.60
1951	735,000	1,331	978,375	523,358	53.50
1952	735,000	1,222	898,090	448,582	49.90
1953	674,000	1,235	832,305	447,076	53.70
1954	686,000	1,204	889,490	483,003	54.30
1955	653,000	1,499	978,775	520,845	53.20
1956	579,000	1,661	961,495	496,324	51.60
1957	443,000	1,469	650,780	358,442	55.10
1958	429,000	1,718	736,855	427,307	58.00
1959	458,500	1,533	702,942	407,055	57.90
1960	457,500	1,836	839,870	512,731	61.10
1961	463,000	1,797	832,215	541,468	65.10
1962	483,000	1,890	912,810	549,594	60.20
1963	460,500	1,999	920,660	535,622	58.18
1964	416,000	2,282	949,450	549,875	57.90
1965	375,000	1,840	690,050	442,796	64.20
1966	409,500	1,859	761,360	506,605	66.50
1967	395,400	2,071	818,997	523,809	64.00
1968	350,500	1,850	648,533	430,613	66.45
1969	378,500	1,838	695,665	502,305	72.20
1970	383,800	2,076	796,941	571,211	71.70
1971**	339,000	2,102	712,690	552,278	77.50

*Source: N. C. and USDA Crop Reporting Service.

**Preliminary for 1971.

Note: Since 1965, production is pounds produced and does not reflect pounds not sold or pounds carried forward to the next season.

North Carolina Tobacco Warehouses and Operators

By Belts and Markets — 1971

BORDER BELT

Chadbourn (one set buyers)

Jimmy Green Whse. — Jimmy Green
Producers — Jack W. Garrett, Crickett Garrett

Clarkton (one set buyers)

New Clarkton — Maynard Talley, Cecil Hartley
Bright Leaf — Jimmy Green

Fair Bluff (one set buyers)

Powell — B. A. Powell, Albert H. Powell
Planters — Randolph Currin, B. W. Currin, C. W. Shaw, S. Lawrence, H. E. and H. B. Dunn

Fairmont (four sets buyers)

Big Brick-Carolina — A. W. McDaniel, A. D. Lewis, Jr.
Liberty-Twin States — Lynn Floyd, Hoke Smith, Jr., Clarence Joyce Estate
Holliday-Frye — E. H. Frye, J. W. and J. M. Holliday
Square Deal — W. G. Bassett, C. L. Smith
Planters-Mitchell — Harry Mitchell, Morris Daniel

Fayetteville (one set buyers)

Big Farmers — P. L. Campbell, A. R. Talley, Jr., Dan Talley
Planters — J. C. Adams, Billy Adams, Jimmy Adams

Lumberton (three sets buyers)

Carolina — J. L. Townsend, Sr. & Jr., J. E. Johnson, Jr., Sam Dunn
Smith-Dixie — Cecil Thompson, Jack Pait
Hedgpeth — E. H. Collins, Albert Thornton, Jr.
Liberty — H. D. Goode, R. H. Livermore, Frank White
Star — D. T. Stephenson, Hogan Teater, Russell Teater
Cooperative — C. E. McLaurin, Mgr.

Tabor City (one set buyers)

R. C. Coleman Co. — R. C. Coleman, Sr., Mrs. Harriet Sikes
Planters — Don Watson, Mgr.

Whiteville (three sets buyers)

Gray & Neal — A. Dial Gray, J. L. Neal
Crutchfield — G. E. & R. W. Crutchfield
Lea's Big Dixie — William Townes Lea, Louie Love
Liberty — J. W. Hooks, C. B. Barefoot, R. A. Barefoot, Mrs. Molly Barefoot
Moore's — C. C. Mason, C. F. Jeffcoat
Nelson's — Jim Smith, Lennox Long, Milton Gore
Planters — A. O. King, Jr., Cliff Stephens
Smith's — Ernest Smith, Joe T. Smith

EASTERN BELT

Ahoskie (one set buyers)

Basnight No. 1-2-3 — L. L. Wilkins, Sr. & Jr., H. G. Veazey, H. Jenkins
Farmers 1 & 2 — W. M. Odoms, S. S. Pierce, J. L. Morris

Clinton (one set buyers)

Carolina — L. D. Herring, C. J. Strickland, N. L. Daughtry, L. D. Starling,
J. P. Gore, Mrs. M. L. Bethune
Ross — Clarence Kirven, Jr., W. K. Beech

Dunn (one set buyers)

Lee's Planters, Inc. — Leland Lee
Big Four Whse. — Jack Calhoun, John Calhoun, Cleo Jones

Farmville (two sets buyers)

Bell's — R. A. Bell & Bros.
Fountain & Monk No. 1 — John F. Fountain, J. I. Oakley, Robert Pierce
Fountain & Monk No. 2 — John F. Fountain, J. I. Oakley, Robert Pierce
Planters & Prewitts — Chester Worthington, W. O. Newell, B. S. Correll
Lee's — Gordon Lee

Goldsboro (one set buyers)

Carolina — Guy Best, D. M. Price
Farmers — Rudy Hill
Big Brick — J. R. Musgrave, Sr. & Jr., Helen Musgrave
Victory — Richard Gray

Greenville (five sets buyers)

Cannon's — W. T. Cannon, Carlton Dail
Farmers — W. Arthur Tripp, T. P. Thompson, Harold Watson, Jack Warren
Star-Planters — B. B. Sugg, Harding Sugg
Keel — J. A. Worthington, J. B. Worthington, Fenner Allen
New Independent — T. W. Pruitt, W. A. Pruitt, James Belcher, W. E. Pruitt
Raynor-Forbes-Clark — Noah Raynor, A. A. Forbes, Billy Clark
New Carolina — Laddie Avery, Larry Hudson

Kinston (four sets buyers)

Knott's 1 & 2 — Graham Knott, Billy Brewer
Farmers-New Dixie — John Jenkins, Sr. & Jr., Lee Jenkins
New Central — W. I. Herring, Bill King
H & H — Dempsey Hodges, Virgil Harper
Banner — John Heath, Kirby Loftin
Brooks — Roger Brooks, Fred Brooks
Central — W. I. Herring, Bill King

Robersonville (one set buyers)

Grays-Red Front-Central — J. H. Gray, Jack Sharp, James E. Gray
Hardee Whse., Inc. — Norman Hardee, Edwin Lee

Rocky Mount (four sets buyers)

Cobb & Carlton — W. E. Cobb, Jr., J. C. Carlton
Mangum, Inc. — W. H. Phipps, General Mgr.

Planters — S. S. Edmondson
Smith's — James D. Smith, Sr. & Jr.
Works — R. J. Works, Jr., A. B. Raynor
Peoples — Guy Barnes, Gene Simmons, James Walker
Farmers — J. Holt Evans, Joe W. Coleman
Fenners — J. B. Fenner

Smithfield (two sets buyers)

Farmers — N. Leo Daughtry, Bill Kennedy
Planters-Riverside — Joe Stephenson, Jerry Stephenson, Gilbert Stephenson
Gold Leaf — R. A. Pearce, Sr. & Jr.
Wallace — Lawrence Wallace, Bobby Wallace, Larry Wallace

Tarboro (one set buyers)

Clark 1 & 2 — J. F. Wilson, Jr., George L. Proctor
Farmers No. 1 — Walter Walker, W. G. Maples, Fred L. Walston
Farmers No. 2 — Walter Walker, W. G. Maples, Fred L. Walston
Victory — W. V. Leggett, C. H. Leggett

Wallace (one set buyers)

Blanchard & Farrior — O. C. Blanchard, Sr. & Jr., W. H. Farrior, R. H. Lanier
Hussey — Joe Bryant
Sheffield's — John Sheffield, Homer M. Boney, Jr.
Farmers — H. G. Perry

Washington (one set buyers)

Sermon's — W. J. Sermon, Harry L. Roberts
Talley — W. G. Talley, T. J. Talley
Hassell — Malcolm P. Hassell

Wendell (one set buyers)

Liberty-Farmers — H. H. Eddins, Berdon Eddins
Northside — Graham Dean, Bill Sanders
Banner — C. P. (Pete) Southerland

Williamston (one set buyers)

Rogers — Urbin Rogers, Leland Barnhill, Rossell Rogers
New Dixie — C. Fisher Harris, J. Elmo Lilley

Wilson (five sets buyers)

Big Dixie — W. C. Thompson, Buck Edmondson
Wainwright — George L. Wainwright, Sr. & Jr.
Centre Brick — S. M. Cozart, W. H. Cozart III, F. M. Eagles
Growers Cooperative — Clifford Aycock, Mgr.
Bob's & Clark's — C. R. Clark, Jesse Harris
Liberty — W. Proctor Scarboro, Harold W. Lancaster
Nichols & Scott — A. B. Nichols, Clay Scott
Smith-Planters — S. Grady Deans, John F. Deans

Windsor (one set buyers)

Planters No. 1 & 2 — C. B. Griffin, B. U. Griffin, Dave Newsome
Farmers — Bill Davis, Norman Swain

MIDDLE BELT

Aberdeen (one set buyers)

New Aberdeen — Cecil Moore, J. T. Worthington, Bobby Oldham
Planters — W. Fentriss Phillips
Hardee's — Hugh T. Hardee

Carthage (one set buyers)

McConnells — E. C. Layton, Earl J. Ennis, George W. Mabe
Victory — E. C. Layton, Earl J. Ennis
New Farmers — Bill Carter, Sr. & Jr.

Durham (three sets buyers)

Liberty — Walker Stone, Sr. & Jr., K. O. Bishop
Roycroft-Mangum — J. K. Roycroft, Randolph Currin
Star-Brick 1 & 2 — W. W. Cozart, W. L. Currin, A. L. Carver
Farmers-Planters — J. M. Talley, Bob Dale, Sam Mangum

Ellerbe (one set buyers)

Farmers — J. D. Perkins, Cecil Moore, Bobby Oldham, Jimmy Tilley
Richmond County — Ashton Richardson, R. P. Brim, Jr.

Fuquay-Varina (two sets buyers)

New Deal — Dan Talley, Dan Brisson
Gold Leaf — J. W. Dale
Carolina — E. E. Clayton, Larry C. Knott
Roberts — Joe Roberts

Henderson (two sets buyers)

Moore's Big Banner — A. H. Moore, C. E. Jeffcoat, B. W. Young
Carolina — J. S. Royster, I. J. Jackson
Farmers — W. J. Alston, Jr.
High Price — C. B. Turner, R. E. Tanner, R. E. Fleming, S. P. Fleming,
J. K. Parks, M. D. Abbott
Liberty 1 & 2 — George T. Robertson, S. E. Southerland, John Wilson
Ellington — F. H. Ellington, John Ellington
Alston's — W. J. Alston, Jr.
Big Dollar — M. L. Hight, James H. O'Brien

Louisburg (one set buyers)

Big Franklin — S. T. Cottrell, H. B. Cottrell
Ford's — Charlie Ford
Star — James Speed, Gus McGhee, Clemmon Pearce

Oxford (two sets buyers)

Banner-Mitchell — David Mitchell
Fleming — F. O. Finch, D. T. Currin, Jr.
Johnson-High Price — C. R. Watkins, Sr. & Jr., T. J. Currin, J. C. Hamme
Owen 1 & 2 — W. L. Gregory, M. A. Goode, Sam W. Watkins, John S.
Watkins, Jr., C. B. Wilkins
Yeargin-Granville — R. W. Crews, W. W. Yeargin

Sanford (one set buyers)

Twin City — W. M. Carter, T. W. Mansfield
Morgan's — Jimmy Morgan

Warrenton (one set buyers)

Boyd's — B. W. Currin, Jr.
Centre — M. P. Carroll, E. W. Radford, E. M. Moody
Farmers — E. G. Tarwater
Thompson — C. E. Thompson, M. P. Edwards, Jr.
Currin's 1 & 2 — C. W. Currin, D. G. Currin, Jr., David Tillotson

OLD BELT

Burlington (one set buyers)

Carolina — H. L. Perkins
Coble — N. C. Newman, Joe Robertson
Farmers — Bill McCauley, Glenn McCray

Greensboro (one set buyers)

Greensboro Tobacco Whse. Co. — R. C. Coleman, Jr., Mgr.
Guilford Tobacco Whse. — J. R. Pell, J. E. Pell, H. P. Smothers, Jr.

Madison (one set buyers)

New Brick — S. F. Webster, Lloyd Webster
Carolina — S. F. Webster, Lee McCollum
Sharpe & Smith Farmers — W. S. Smith, George Denham, Jr., F. S. Williams, S. H. Price, Jr.

Mebane (one set buyers)

Farmers — Jule Allen, Bill Allen
Piedmont — Billy Hopkins, Jimmy Hopkins

Mt. Airy (one set buyers)

Dixie — Tom Jones, Boyd Cain, F. V. Dearmin, Jr., W. H. Brown, H. Y. Hodges, Fred E. Chilton
New Farmers — Tom Jones, Boyd Cain, F. V. Dearmin, Jr., W. H. Brown, H. Y. Hodges, Fred E. Chilton
Hunters — J. W. Hunter

Reidsville (one set buyers)

New Farmers — G. E. Smith, Steve Smith, P. D. McMichael, Phillip Carter
Smothers-Watts-Leader — A. P. Sands, Tom Kimbro, T. Garland Smothers

Roxboro (one set buyers)

Farmers — Lindsay Wagstaff, R. A. Hester, Larry C. Hester
Hycó — F. J. Hester, Jr.
Foacre — H. W. Winstead, Jr., Pres.
Planters Whse. — T. O. Pass, Sr. & Jr.
Growers 1 & 2 — Elmo Mitchell, Roy Carver

Stoneville (one set buyers)

Joyce's — O. P. Joyce, W. R. Joyce
Farmers-Piedmont — R. N. Linville, Clarence Peeples, W. Q. Chilton, Robert Rakestraw, Garland Rakestraw

Winston-Salem (four sets buyers)

Carolina-Star — R. W. Newsome, W. B. Simpson, H. M. Bouldin
Growers — Joe Pell, C. R. Harris, R. J. Harris, P. R. Floyd, J. T. Harris
Peppers — C. F. Hutchins, Joe Cook, Homer Dearmin
Taylor — L. E. Pope
Big Winston — Taylor Carter, Jack Carter
Cook's — B. E. Cook, Claude Strickland, Jr., P. Thomas, Doug Cook
Planters — Paul Draughn, Roger L. Nichols, F. Smithdeal

Yadkinville (one set buyers)

Northwest N. C. Farmers Whse. — R. A. Owen, Sherman Todd
Big Yadkin Tobacco Whse., Inc. — E. H. Barnard, Ralph T. White, Chris Rosser
Millers Tobacco Whse. Co. — J. A. Miller, Sr. & Jr., J. W. Flinchum, C. M. Pate

BURLEY BELT

Asheville (two sets buyers)

Dixie-Burley — R. A. Owen
Planters — J. W. Stewart
Day's — Charlie Day

Boone (one set buyers)

Mountain Burley — Joe E. Coleman

West Jefferson (one set buyers)

Tri-State Burley — Rex Taylor
Farmers Burley — Mrs. Tom Faulkner



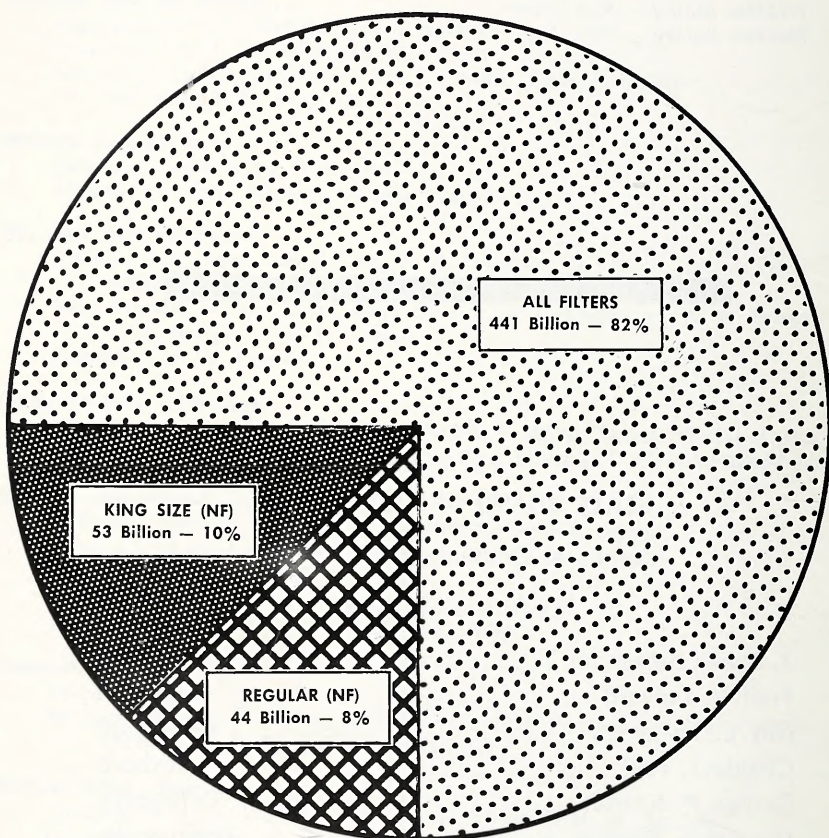
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DOMESTIC TAX PAID CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION
BY KINDS — 1971



Total Domestic Consumption
538 Billion Cigarettes